

L 32923-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Feb EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006993

S/0198/65/001/001/0104/0108

AUTHOR: Sachenkov, A. V. (Kazan)

TITLE: Determining free vibration frequencies of shallow spherical shells and plane plates from membrane analogy

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 104-108

TOPIC TAGS: shell theory, membrane, vibration, free oscillation

ABSTRACT: An analogy was established between the problem of plane plate and spherical shell vibrations (limited to the plane of a rectilinear segment) and plane membrane vibrations. The dynamic equations for a spherical shell are given

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 W - \frac{Et}{DR} \nabla^2 F - \frac{T_{10}}{D} \nabla^2 W + \frac{\alpha}{D} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 F + \frac{1}{R} \nabla^2 W = 0,$$

with a solution of the type

$$[F = f(x, y) \cos \alpha r, W = w(x, y) \cos \alpha r] \quad (2)$$

and boundary conditions

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$$\begin{aligned} T_n = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2} = 0; \quad T_s = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial n^2} = 0; \\ M_n = D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial n^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} \right) = 0; \quad w(s) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The equations are reduced to the form

$$\nabla^4 w = -\lambda w, \quad (4)$$

where λ is given by the quadratic

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{\alpha T_0}{2D} \pm \sqrt{\frac{T_0^2}{4D^2} + \Omega^2 - \frac{EI}{DR^3}}. \quad (5)$$

From this it is shown that for a rectilinear segment, with condition $w(s) = 0$ satisfied for the above equation (4), all the remaining boundary conditions (see (3)) are automatically satisfied for a freely supported shell or plate. Thus, to determine the free vibrations of a flat membrane in analogy to the shell and the plate vibration, the following rules are observed: 1) for all triangles with given area A the equilateral triangle has the minimum $\sqrt{\lambda_1}$, and for any triangle of area

A the following inequality holds:

$$\sqrt{\lambda_1} > 2.3 \sqrt[4]{\pi A^{-\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (6)$$

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2) similarly, the square has the minimum value of $\sqrt{\lambda_1}$ with the following inequality for any quadrilateral of area A

$$\sqrt{\lambda_1} > \pi \left(\frac{2}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

(7)

Orig. art. has: 14 equations and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazan State University)

SUBMITTED: 030ct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP,AS,ME

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

GALIMOV, K.Z.; SACHENKOV, A.V.

Reviews and bibliography. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.5:138-139 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KAMENSKY, P.; KRAJCI-LAZARYOVA, T.; SACHEROVA, A.

Jaundice in the neonatal period. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.3:
160-166 '62.

l. Z II. detskej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave,
prednostka prof. MUDr. J. Michalickova.
(JAUNDICE NEONATAL)

SCHWALROVA, M.; SACHEROVA, A.

Successful control of paroxysmal tachycardia in newborn with serpasil.
Cesk. pediat. 13 no.8:732-734 5 Sept 58.

1. II. detska klinika LFUK, prednosta doc. MUDr. J. Michalickova
M. Sch., LFUK Kosice.

(TACHYCARDIA, PAROXYSMAL, in inf. & child
supravental in newborn, ther., reserpine (Cz))

(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis.
supraventric. paroxysmal tachycardia, ther., reserpine (Cz))

(RESERPINE, ther. use
supraventric. paroxysmal tachycardia in newborn (Cz))

3

Author: J. MICHALCOIKOVA

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

No. II Pediatrics Clinic (II. Detska Klinika) of the LF UK [Lekarska fakulta
Affiliation: University KOMENSKYHO; Medical Faculty of KOMENSKY University], Bratislava.

Director: professor J. MICHALCOIKOVA, MD.

Source: Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, No 5, pp 295-299

Title: "Pierre ROBIN Syndrome"

Co-author:

KRAJCI-LAZANYOVA, M. No II Pediatrics Clinic [etc.], Bratislava

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POMLOVA, G., MD; SACHEROVA, A., MD.

Second Children's Clinic of the Medical Faculty UK (II.
detska klinika lekarskej fakulty UK), Bratislava
(for both)

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 16, 1963, pp 623-625

"Problem of Premature Children of Gypsy Origin."

HORECNY, K.; SACHEROVA, A.

Histological changes of the skin and their relation to the nutritional status of infants during 1st 3 months of life.
Cesk. pediat. 20 no.11:937-940 N '65.

1. II. Detska klinika Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho
v Bratislave (prednostka prof. dr. J. Michalickova, DrSc.).

SOKOLOVSKIY, Lev Osipovich; GAL'PERIN, N.B., nauchnyy red.; SACHIKOV, M.I., red.; PEREDERIY, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Progressive methods of intricate shape aluminum alloy casting] Progressivnye metody fasonnogo lit'ia iz aluminievykh splavov. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 94 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Aluminum founding)

L 35864-66 EWT(3) DD

ACC NR: AP6022517

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/007/0013/0017

AUTHOR: Drogichina, E. A. (Moscow); Sadchikova, M. N. (Moscow); Snegova, G. V. (Moscow); Konchalovskaya, N. M. (Moscow); Glotova, K. V. (Moscow)

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: The problem of autonomic and cardiovascular disorders during the chronic action of SHF electromagnetic fields

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 7, 1966, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: hemodynamics, human physiology, SHF, industrial hygiene, central nervous system, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: The authors examined 100 subjects (73 men and 27 women aged 21-40) over a period of 10 years. These personnel had been chronically exposed to the influence of microwaves (intensity up to a few mw/cm^2) and showed some pathologies. Light asthenic and autonomic vascular shifts were characteristic in 39 subjects with initial stages of microwave pathology. Pathological deviations in cardiac function were not noted in these subjects. Of 61 subjects with moderate and pronounced microwave symptoms, the angiodystonic syndrome and pronounced instability of autonomic vascular reactions (predominant hyperreactivity, pulse and arterial pressure lability) were

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UDC: 613.647+617-001.21:583.3]-036.12:[616.839+616.1

L 35864-66

ACC NR: AP6022517

0

noted. Tachycardia was detected in 16 subjects (90 beats/min or more), and bradycardia in 19 (about 60 beats/min). Capillaroscopy revealed a tendency towards atonic spasm. Constriction of the retinal artery was also noted. The majority of subjects complained of pain in the cardiac region. Most of the changes observed were unstable and with few exceptions disappeared after 1—2 weeks. Two case histories of coronary patients who had been chronically exposed to SHF are presented. In general, these observations showed that upon treatment and release from exposure conditions, functional changes in the nervous system steadily decreased. Autonomic vascular changes were the most persistent symptoms of chronic exposure to SHF. Otherwise, angiodystonic manifestations coupled with EKG changes were pronounced for 2—3 years after curtailment of work around SHF sources. Thus, clinical observations of subjects chronically exposed to SHF indicate that angiodystonic pathology can eventually aggravate the development of more severe autonomic and cardiovascular pathology. A pronounced SHF effect is characterized by angiodystonic disorders, diencephalic disturbances, and coronary spasms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5037

Card 2/2

SACHIS, F.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: REVISTA INDUSTRIEL ALIMENTARE. PROCESE VEGETALE No. 7/8, 1958

SACHIS, F. How the production plan of the Munca Plant is being fulfilled. p. 39

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass

KOTULSKI, Boleslaw; SACHJDAK, Jadwiga

Studies on the determination of the effectiveness of spraying effluents in the heavy chemical synthesis industries, Przem chem 41 no.2:95-97 F '62.

1. Zaklad Naukowo-Badawczy, Zaklady Chemiczne, Oswiecim

137-58-4-8660

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 334 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bannykh, E.S., Sachko, A.P

TITLE: An Accelerated Method of Inspection of Metallic Potassium for Potassium and Sodium Content (Uskorennaya metodika kontrolya metallichesкого kaliya na sodержaniye v nem kaliya i natriya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957, Nr 4, pp 209-217

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for the determination of Na in metallic K by means of the solidification temperature (ST) of the fused metal (M) and its total alkalinity (TA). 2-2.5 g M is taken from a moderate sample of K and placed in a special device filled with N. Then the M sample is dissolved in 96% alcohol and an aliquot portion is titrated with 0.25N HCl, thus determining the TA of the sample. To determine the ST, pieces of M are placed in a glass test tube 28-30 mm in diam and 18-20 cm long, which is lowered into a vaseline bath heated to $\sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$. The M is heated to $75-80^{\circ}$ and, after the bath is removed, the ST of the M is read three times with a mercury thermometer, having a scale with 0.1-0.2 $^{\circ}$ graduations, while another thermometer is used to read the temperature of the portion of the scale projecting above

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137-58-4-8660

An Accelerated Method (cont.)

the M so as to make corrections in the reading of the first thermometer by means of the equation $\Delta = h(t - t_1)a$, where h is the number of degrees on the scale of the column of Hg projecting above the level of the M, t is the temperature to be measured, t_1 is the temperature in the middle of the measurement scale, and a is 0.00016. The experimental data have established the existence of a relationship between the ST of the M and the amount of Na present therein. This relationship is described by the equation $\%Na = 12.8 - 0.201t$, where t is the ST of the M. The K content is calculated from the difference between the TA and the Na contents, computed in terms of K. When the Na content is 1.5%, the accuracy of K determination is 0.1% absolute; when it is 4.5%, the accuracy is 0.2%. The analysis takes 1.5-2 hours.

1. Sodium--Determination 2. Potassium--Determination

Z.G.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-9-18753

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 86 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bannykh, Z.S., Sachko, A.P.

TITLE: The Quality of Metallic Potassium Obtained by the Thermal Process, and the Behavior of Certain Impurities Therein (O kachestve poluchayemogo termicheskim sposobom metallichesko-kaliya i povedenii nekotorykh yego primesey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957 (1958), Nr 5, pp 25-35

ABSTRACT: The thermal method of producing metallic K consists of the reduction of KCl by Ca carbide at 950-1000°C in vacuo in accordance with the reaction $2\text{KCl} + \text{CaC}_2 = \text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{C} + 2\text{K}$. When metallic K is produced in this manner, the required quality of metal (in terms of Na content, which should be $\leq 1.5-2\%$) is provided by the use of technical KCl not inferior to Grade 1. Removal of undissolved oxide compounds of KCl and other insoluble impurities will be facilitated by the separation of metal therefrom in the molten state by decantation.

Card 1/1

1. Alkali metals--Production
2. Alkali metals--Impurities G.S.
3. Alkali metals--Quality control

SOV/137-58-9-18876

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 102 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bannykh, Z.S., Sachko, A.P.

TITLE: Distillation of Metal From Residues of Metallic-potassium Production (Distillyatsiya metalla iz otkhodov proizvodstva metallichesкого kaliya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957. (1958), Nr 5, pp 81-90

ABSTRACT: Laboratory and industrial investigations were conducted of the process of distilling metal from the residues of metallic-potassium production. A vertical vacuum furnace was employed in the investigations. The residues were charged into a retort which is immersed in the furnace. The total duration of the furnace-heating and metal-distillation process ranges from 1 hour 50 minutes to 2 hours 40 minutes depending upon the weight of the charge, the initial temperature in the furnace, and the duration of further heating at constant temperature after distillation of the main mass of metal. When the residues are charged into a furnace that has not been permitted to cool, the duration of the experiment is 1 hour 35 minutes. The

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Distillation of Metal From Residues of Metallic-potassium Production

distillation of K from residues when the residual pressure in the furnace is 4 to 20 mm Hg proceeds at 415-490°C. During the distillation process the temperature is maintained approximately constant. The recovery of metal during this period is 5.5-6.8 g/cm²hr. The yield of metal in terms of the weight of pure residue charged (without kerosene and paraffin) is ~40% upon practically complete distillation. The consumption of electrical energy per kg distilled metal is 19-25 kwh, of which 16-23 kwh goes to heat the furnace.
G.S.

1. Potassium--Production
2. Slags--Processing
3. Metals--Recovery

Card 2/2

L 11165-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b) Pa-l SSD/AFWL/ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2 JB/JD
 ACCESSION NR: AP4038564 S/0080/64/037/005/1116/1119

AUTHOR: Sachko, A. P.

TITLE: Distillation of sodium and potassium from industrial wastes

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 5, 1964, 1116-1119

TOPIC TAGS: alkali metal, sodium, potassium, distillation, industrial waste, vacuum distillation

ABSTRACT: In production of potassium and sodium there is a great deal of waste formed which consists primarily of alkali metals and calcium and their oxides. Up to the present time these wastes were converted to hydroxides. The most efficient way to utilize these wastes is to vacuum distill the alkali metals from them. The experiments have shown that it is possible to completely extract alkali metals from wastes. The investigation has shown that addition of up to 5 weight percent of transformer oil had a favorable effect on the distillation as it prevented plugging of the vacuum system with paraffin and insured normal operation of the apparatus without the installation of additional condensers for trapping paraffin. The preliminary calculations have shown that distillation of metals from

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L 111165-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4038564

alkali metal oxide wastes increases sodium yield by 5 - 6% and increases the yield of potassium by 10% or more. This improves industrial economy and creates safer working conditions. "The pilot plant experiments on distillation of alkali metals were conducted with the participation of G. V. Medvedev, V. A. Shkarup, V. D. Ushakov and V. V. Smirnov." Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 24May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 13612-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6000942

SOURCE CODE: UR/0206/65/000/022/0024/0024

AUTHOR: Sachko, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining calcium boride. Class 12, No. 176271 [announced by Ural Scientific Research Chemical Institute (Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskii institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 24

TOPIC TAGS: calcium compound, carbon compound, boron, calcium boride

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining calcium boride by reducing calcium borates with carbon-bearing substances. The process is carried out by rolling the components of the charge at high temperature and by subsequent leaching of the sinter. To intensify the process and to increase the boron content in the final product, the components of the charge are heated at the temperature of 1400--1600C for 4 hr at the residual pressure of 0.1--60 mm Hg. The sinter is then processed by the usual methods. The components may be taken in the stoichiometric amounts.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 01Apr63

Card 1/1

UDC: 661.842.611

SACHKO D.
SACHKO, D., inzh.

~~_____~~
Precast girderless floors, Mias. ind. SSSR 28 no.6:36-39 '57.
(Floors, Concrete) (MIRA 11:1)
(Precast concrete construction)

SACHKO, N. (Novokuznetsk)

Production concentration and the optimum size of an enterprise.
Vop. ekon. no.2:142-148 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Industrial organization)

SACHKO, N.S., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk

Comparative economy of electrometallurgical and open-hearth
carbon steel smelting processes using cold charges. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no. 8:157-166 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Electrometallurgy--Cost)

AUTHOR: Sachko, N.S. SOV/128-58-11-3/24

TITLE: The Comparative Economics of Open-Hearth and Electric Furnace Steel Smelting in Foundry Practice (Sravnitel'naya ekonomika vyplavki martenovskoy i elektropechnoy stali v liteynom proizvodstve)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 11, pp 4-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The economics of open-hearth and electric furnace steel smelting are compared and conditions are analyzed under which carbon electric steel smelting is more economical than open-hearth steel production. The basic items of cost, including furnace charge materials, fuel, salaries and shop expenses are discussed, and the conclusion is made that for all items, electric furnace smelting is more economical than open-hearth production. In some cases, as in heavy machine-building plants, where large-size castings of tens and hundreds of tons are required, the choice of open-hearth smelting is justified. The use of electric furnaces is re-

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SOV/128-58-11-3/24

The Comparative Economics of Open-Hearth and Electric Furnace Steel Smelting in Foundry Practice

commended for the production of high-grade steel, and for continuous foundry production lines.
There are 5 tables.

1. Steel---Production
2. Open hearth furnaces---Economic aspects
3. Electric furnaces---Economic aspects

Card 2/2

SACHKO, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Calculating the cost of steel made in machinery plants. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.11/12:218-223 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Metallurgy--Costs)

SOV/148-59-1-19/19

25(5)

AUTHOR: Sachko, N.S., Candidate of Economic Sciences, Docent

TITLE: The Problem of the Economic Advisability of Constructing or Reconstructing Steel Smelting bases of Converter Plants (K voprosu ob ekonomicheskoy tselesoobraznosti sozdaniya ili rekonstruktsii staleplavil'noy bazy na peredel'nykh zavodakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Chernaya metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 165-175 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The basic amount of steel in the Soviet Union is produced in plants with a complete metallurgical cycle. There is, however, a great number of plants with a non-complete cycle which are equipped with obsolete steel smelting installations. The question arises whether it would be expedient to reconstruct the existing workshops or to construct new installations on such plants which do not possess their own steel smelting base. By means of an example, i.e. the Novosibirsk Metallurgical Plant, the author discusses various problems connected with the construction of a steel smelting workshop at this plant by taking into account converting expenses, turnover and investment costs and the selection of the proper

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18.000,18.2000

77151

SOV/148-59-9-21/22

AUTHORS:

Sachko, ^{N.S.} (Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences),
Mikhaylov, I. G., Shriro, N. A. (Engineers)

TITLE:

Concerning the Problem of Selecting Optimal Economical
Beneficiation Rates of Iron Ores in Gornaya Shoriya

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metal-
lurgiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 179-187 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In view of the rapid development of ferrous metallurgy
anticipated by the current Seven-Year Plan (1959 to 1965)
an ore shortage in the Kuznetsk Basin is expected. The
blowing-in of new blast furnaces at Kuznetsk Metallurgical
Combine (Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat) and West-
Siberian Plant (Zapadno-Sibirskiy zavod) will increase
this shortage. In this connection the question of the
most economical utilization of iron ore arises. As
opposed to other areas in the USSR, the coke-to-ore expendi-
ture ratio is rather peculiar in Kuznetsk Basin; i.e.,
68% of total expenditures go for mining and preparation.
Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine receives most of its

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Concerning the Problem of Selecting Optimal
Economical Beneficiation Rates of Iron Ores
in Gornaya Shoriya

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ore from the mines of Gornaya Shoriya (6,027,300 ton iron ore, containing 2,310,400 tons iron, in 1957) and Mundybash Sinter-Beneficiation Plant (Mundybashskaya agglomerationnoobogatitel'naya fabrika). In 1957 the losses of iron in all mines amounted to 156,700 tons (6.9%), while they were 444,000 ton at Mundybash Plant along. Yu. A. Markhasin (Engineer) of Mundybash Plant showed that a 10% decrease (from 60 to 50%) of iron content in the concentrate lowers the iron content in the tailings by 4% (from 15 to 11%). The authors, in cooperation with G. A. Grazhdan (Engineer), investigated the possibilities of lowering or raising the concentration obtaining the following results: (1) Current concentration at Gornaya Shoriya and Mundybash Plant (57.2% Fe) ensures the most economical production of cast iron at Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. Any increase in concentration would lead to greater loss of iron, boosting the cost of cast iron, although higher furnace productivity would increase blast furnace output of the shop by about 4%.

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Concerning the Problem of Selecting Optimal
Economical Beneficiation Rates of Iron Ores
in Gornaya Shoriya

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(2) Lowering of concentration does not increase the cost of cast iron production but leads to considerable saving of iron, estimated to reach about 4 to 5 million rubles per year. Furthermore, by the utilization of additional slag in the production of low-cost cement, another 2 million rubles per year can be saved. However, the productivity of the blast furnace shop would decrease by a minimum of 7%, as a result of decreased efficiency. The authors emphasize the need for improved beneficiation techniques and technology in order to cut iron losses. It is assumed that the above changes in the technical and economic performance figures apply to the Abagur Sinter Plant (Abagurskaya aglofabrika) although transportation facilities and preparation techniques should be considered individually. There are 8 tables; and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Siberian Metallurgical Institute (Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut)
SUBMITTED: June 1, 1959

Card 3/3

SACHKO, N S

PLANE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION 807/644

Specialization i kooperativnoy promyshlennosti; 1977. 100 p. 1000 copies printed. (Specialization and Cooperation in Industry) Overseeing Experiences of Councils of National Economy) Moscow, Gosplanizdat, 1980. 255 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Gen. Ed.: B. I. Smolin; Eds.: Ye. I. Komarov, and I. A. Makarov; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Komarov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for persons working on practical problems of specialization and cooperation within the industry of individual economic regions.

CONTENT: The book presents problems of development of specialization and cooperation within the industry of individual economic regions. This book is the first attempt to describe the experience of individual National Economic Councils. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Economy of a region 77
Development and specialization of establishments 82
Cooperative supply 85
Development of the chemical industry 92
Specialization of the administrative structure of establishments 94
Development of socialist competition 95

Ch. III. Specialization and Cooperation of Enterprises in Dnepropetrovsk Economic Administrative Region. Authors: D. G. Kozlovskiy and A. M. Babitskiy 99

Ch. IV. Problems of the Material Technical Supply and Specialization of Production (from the experience of the Dnepropetrovsk Council of National Economy). Author: V. M. Kozlovskiy 121

Ch. V. Problems Connected With the Organization and Planning of Production. Author: Chairman of the Party-Executive Council of National Economy I. M. Sidorov 169

Ch. VI. Specialization and Cooperation of Medium and Small Establishments. Author: Doctor, Candidate of Economic Sciences E. A. Goshko 185

Influence of the distance of transportation on the efficiency of the establishment 195
Development of the "barrow" (idea by Ilya) specialization - the most important condition for increase of efficiency 199
Some problems of development of the narrowly specialized production inside basic and administrative economic regions 203

Ch. VII. Some Problems Connected With Planning Methods of Regional Specialization and Cooperation on the Example of Machine Construction. Author: Candidate of Economic Sciences L. I. Alibekov 213

Organization of work on planning specialization and cooperation 235

On methods of developing a plan of measures for specialization and cooperation 244
Planning specialized barrow productions on the example of machine building 246

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SACHKO, N.S., dotsent

Methodology of determining the economically optimum limit of dressing
iron ores. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.10:64-70 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy
ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva.

(Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

S/148/62/000/006/005/005
E111/E552

AUTHOR: Sachko, N.S.

TITLE: Concentration of production in the iron and steel industry of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.6, 1962, 197-205

TEXT: The Soviet iron and steel industry is to increase steel output to 250 million tons a year in the twenty years following the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. In the light of this decision the author surveys the past performance of the industry, with special reference to the extent to which concentration has occurred. In 1958, the latest year to which most of his statistics refer, average pig iron, steel and rolled products outputs per works were 1165, 775.8 and 600 thousand tons, respectively. The rates at which concentration has proceeded in the USSR are exceptionally high: the average pig iron annual output per works has overtaken the value for the USA, but those for steel and rolled products are below USA values. The rapidity of concentration in the USSR is mainly due to the creation of new capacity and its improved utilization, the last being responsible

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Concentration of production ...

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E111/E552

for about 35% of the increase in pig-iron output, 50 of the steel and most of the rolled products. The author recommends for obtaining high rates of concentration in the future the expansion of existing and creation of new capacity at existing works by enlarging the main metallurgical plant units. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
(Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1961

Card 2/2

SACHKO, N.S., kand. ekonomicheskikh nauk

Economic efficiency of production consolidation in the light
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(MIRA 16:10)

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SACHKO, N.S., kand. ekonom. nauk

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(MIRA 16:7)

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Rapid variant of the rhodanide method for the determination of
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(Molybdenum—Analysis) (Thiocyanates)

GORBENKO, F.P.; SACHKO, V.V.

Extraction of calcium by means of azo-azoxy-butyl-naphthalene in the presence of polar solvents. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.10:1198-1205 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and Chemical Substances of Special Purity, Branch in Donetsk.

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by the use of extraction in the presence of tributyl phosphate.

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(MIRA 8:10)

(Saratov--Medicine, Experimental)

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"Investigation of the Process of Settling
the Dust After Blasting by Water Mist."
Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci.
Sub 26 Jun 50, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous
Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented
for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow
in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

SAGHKOV, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Nigrizoloto)

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(MLRA 7:10)

(MINE DUSTS)

SACHKOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Boring with SPH-7 dry dust catchers. Bro'ba s sil. 2:103-107 '55.

(MLRA 9:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut po zolotu.
(BORING) DUST COLLECTORS)

SACHKOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

The SPN-7 dry dust-collector. Gor.zhur. no.5:31-33 My '55.
(MIRA 8:7)

(Dust--Removal) (Mine dusts)

AID P - 3658

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 4/19

Author : Sachkov, A. F., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : ~~Drilling of blast holes with the USPN-5 dust catcher of the NIGRIZOLOTO (Scientific Research Institute of Gold Mining and Prospecting).~~

Periodical : Gig. i. san., 11, 14-19, N 1955

Abstract : A detailed description of the USPN-5 dust catcher designed by the author jointly with V. A. Sipyagin at the Dust Laboratory of NIGRIZOLOTO. The author points out the advantages of this simplified device used for hand-operated rock drills. Its use contributes to a decrease of the dust contained in air. Illus., tables, diagrs.

Institution : Scientific Research Gold Mining and Prospecting Institute

Submitted : F 1, 1955

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BARON, L.I., red.; SHUSTOVA, V.M., red. izd-va,; ISLENT'YEVA,
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atmosfery rudnikov; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1958. 400 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Mine dust)

SACHKOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

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(DUST
sampling & control in mining indust. (Rus))
(MINING
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Ventilation as means of mine dust control. Kolyma 21 no.2:29-31
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АЛЕХАНОВ, С.Ф., канд. техн. наук

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(MIRA 13:1)

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Planning practical measures in reducing individual diseases
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3 no.9:13-16 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)
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18 no.5:22-26 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

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in Russia, correspondence educ. of med. personnel (Rus))

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(MIRA 12:10)

(PITERKA DISTRICT (SARATOV PROVINCE)--HOSPITALS--OUTPATIENT SERVICES)

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SACHKOV, A.M. (s.Piterka)

Characteristics of general morbidity in rural districts. Sov.
zdrav. 19 no.3:215-224 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Piterского rayzdravotdela Saratovskoy oblasti (zav. A.M.
Sachkov).

(PITERKA DISTRICT (SARATOV PROVINCE)—DISEASES—REPORTING)

AGAYEV, E.R., red.; PUGINA, V.V., red.; SACHKOV, A.M., red.

[Experience in the work of rural public health centers]
Opyt raboty sel'skikh lechebno-profilakticheskikh uch-
rezhdenii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 182 p.
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Konstruirovaniye detalei i uzlov radioapparatury; kondensatory, katushki, perekliuchiteli. Moskva, Gos. energ. izdvo, 1947, 286 pp.

Construction details in radio circuits; condensators, coils, switches

Immediate source library congress assession list

SACHKOV, D. D.

PA 4/L9T74

USSR/Radio Receivers, Superheterodyne
Radio Equipment

Apr 48

"Shortcomings of the 'Rodina' Receiver," D. D.
Sachkov, V. G. Gusov, 3 pp

"Radio" No 4

"Rodina" superheterodyne receiver is complex piece of apparatus, and it is recommended that only qualified repairmen make major repairs. However, this set is also notorious for various minor defects, such as loose contacts, bad tubes, old batteries, etc. Such repairs are minor. Authors present indications of various minor defects, and methods for simple repairs.

4/49T74

SACHKOV, D.

20713. Sachkov, D. Samodel'nyy pereklyuchatel'. Radio, 1949, No. 6, s. 56-58

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YAMANOV, S.A.; SACHKOV, D.D.; ARSHINOV, S.S., redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Methods of protecting radio parts from moisture] Metody zashchity
radiodetalei ot vlagi. Moskva, Gos. energet. izd-vo, 1951. 77 p.
[Microfilm] (MLEA 8:1)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

SACHKOV, D D

N/5
653.01

Anleitung zum Konstruieren von Rundfunkempfängern und anderen
Funkgeräten. Leipzig, Fachbuchverlag, 1955.

229 p. diags., tables.

Translation from the Russian: "Konstruirovaniye Radioapparatury,"
Moscow, 1951.

SACHKOV, D.D. (Dmitriy Dmitriyevich)

Call Nr: TK6560 . S32

AUTHORS: Sachkov, D.D., Eydlin, Ye.K.

TITLE: Calculation and Design of Radio Equipment (Raschet i konstruirovaniye radioapparatury)

PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye energeticheskoye izdatel'stvo, Moscow - Leningrad, 1957, 448 pp., 25,000 copies

ORIG. AGENCY: None given

EDITOR: Nikolas, M.N.; Tech. Ed: Larionov, G.Ye.

PURPOSE: Recommended as a textbook by the Administration of Special Secondary Schools of the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR for students of technical schools of the radio engineering industry.

COVERAGE: The book sets forth the problem of designing various categories of mass-produced radio equipment taking into account operational requirements. Methods of constructional design of the component parts of radio equipment are presented and examples of designing various installations are given. Special attention is

Card 1/8

Call Nr: TK6560 . S32

Calculation and Design of Radio Equipment (Cont.)

devoted to methods guaranteeing a high level of production. The method suggested of calculating tolerances (see Ch. 2) appears for the first time in the technical literature, according to the authors. It is assumed that the reader has a general knowledge of technical subjects like the principles of radio engineering, radio transmitters, production processes of radio equipment, radio measurements, and others. No personalities are mentioned. There are 29 references, 28 of which are Soviet and 1 is a translation. This book can also be used by radio manufacturing plant designers.

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Call Nr: TK6560 . S32

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BIBLIOGRAPHY: 447-448

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 8/8

L 38209-66 ENT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6006561

SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/068/0003/0024

AUTHOR: Sachkov, N. K.

ORG: none *

TITLE: Meteorological conditions for aircraft landing

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 68, 1965.
Aviatsionnaya meteorologiya i aerosinopticheskiye issledovaniya (Aviation
meteorology and aerosynoptic research), 3-24

TOPIC TAGS: civil airfield, weather forecasting, weather map, climatic influence

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the problem of weather conditions and their overall effect on air operations, particularly as they relate to the landing procedure. The author calls attention to the need for air transport planning of rated climatic factors: the recurrence of minimum visibility ratings, lower cloud boundary altitude, lateral airstrip wind velocity components, etc. The methods employed in the computation of certain of these factors are discussed, and it is shown that there exist various critical values for horizontal visibility and lower cloud cover altitudes ("weather minima") both for different airports as well as for different aircraft types, although all these ratings can be grouped into certain definite categories. For this reason, and for purposes of comparison during

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UDC: 551.501/509

L 38209-66

ACC NR: AT6006561

analysis, the author suggests the use of the recurrence not of horizontal visibility or lower cloud cover altitude considered separately, but of the combined effect of these factors. In this connection, "bad weather" is defined as an atmospheric condition above the airport in which the range of horizontal visibility is equal to or less than 2000 meters and/or the altitude of the lower edge of the cloud bank is equal to or less than 200 meters; here the expression "and/or" means that it is sufficient for one of these two elements to fall below the critical value for the weather to be considered poor. An analysis of bad weather recurrence in different areas of the Soviet Union is made and the relationship of this recurrence with climate-forming factors is studied. An attempt is also made to give an overall description of the climatological situation, in terms of bad flying weather, at reserve or emergency airports. There is a marked annual behaviour in the mean recurrence of bad weather at all airfields. For almost all fields (with the exception of those in the Soviet Far East) the maximum number of hours of bad flying weather occur during the fall and winter months. For certain years the number of hours of bad weather may deviate considerably from average ratings, sometimes exceeding during individual months the mean values by a factor of two and more. In the case of Vnukovo and Omsk it was found that factors involving advection and radiation play some role in the annual behaviour of bad weather recurrence. For example, during the month of January at Vnukovo 80% of the bad weather is associated with the passage of fronts, including 47% with heat advection. For Vnukovo and Omsk a relationship was found to exist between the occurrence of a maximum

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ACC NR: AT6006561

number of bad weather hours during the winter months and monthly air temperature anomalies. The method proposed for the climatological analysis of the recurrence of a complex factor consisting of visibility and lower cloud cover altitude makes it possible to derive the mean number (as well as extremum figures) of "weather minima" hours, thus making possible the computation of the probable operational time (monthly, seasonal, annual) of an airport, and the necessary number of landing strips and emergency fields. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 10 tables.

SUB CODE: 01,04 SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

1 58210-58 ENT(1)/FCC GN

ACC NR: AT6006562

SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/068/0025/0038

AUTHOR: Sachkov, N. K.

26
B+1

ORG: none*

TITLE: A method for calculating the wind load at landing strips

SOURCE: *Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 68, 1965.
Aviatsionnaya meteorologiya i aerosinopticheskiye issledovaniya (Aviation meteorology and aerosynoptic research), 25-38

TOPIC TAGS: civil airfield, wind velocity, wind profile

ABSTRACT: The author describes a method for calculating the wind load at landing strips for various aircraft types for single or joint operation of two strips and under meteorological conditions characterized by limited visibility and low cloud cover. This method provides an idea of the mean, maximum, and minimum portion of yearly or monthly time during which a landing strip can be used by aircraft of various types. The existing method for accomplishing the same purpose is criticized and its shortcomings are indicated. The different wind frequency tables given in the paper were, for the most part, compiled on the basis of observations made at Vnukovo Airport during 1959. The author's method for computing wind velocity components with respect to airstrips yields a final computation having any previous-

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.501/509

ACC NR: AR6022463

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/003/B088/B089

AUTHOR: Sachkov, N. K.

TITLE: Meteorologic conditions suitable for aircraft landings

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz, Abs. 3B562

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ., vyp. 68, 1965, 3-24

TOPIC TAGS: climatic condition, weather forecasting, all weather flying

TRANSLATION: A procedure is given for determining the occurrence of minimum visibility and ceiling. The procedure is based on the relationship between the minimum height of the cloud bottoms and the landing (inclined) visibility. Considering the most advantageous angle of glide, this relationship is:

$H \sim 0.26 V_n$, for piston-engined planes,

$H \sim 0.22 V_n$, for subsonic jets,

$H \sim 0.1 V_n$, for supersonic jets.

To determine the occurrence (in hours) of the limiting values of H and V_n for any point, the formula $H \sim 0.1 V_n$ was used. Graphs were constructed for different values of H and V_n , such as:

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.5:656.7

ACC NR: AR6022463

H	V_n
Under 50 m	Under 500 m
50	500
50-100 etc.	500-1000 etc.

These graphs determine the assurance in hours of any variable of this equation, the visibility and the cloud height for a given place and for any month of the year. Auxiliary graphs estimate possible deviations from that assurance for different years. The "bad weather" was analyzed in several regions: the visibility of less than 2000 m and/or a ceiling of less than 200 m. The reproducibility of "bad weather" follows a definite path with the maximum occurring in the cold time of the year. The number of bad weather hours decreases from west to east. An attempt was made to relate the occurrence of bad weather to some synoptic-aerological factors such as fronts, anti-cyclones and sporadic winds. The proposed method of a climate approach to the occurrence of combined visibility and cloud height furnishes an average as well as the extreme number of hours of minimum weather at the given station. In turn, such data permit calculation of the probable working time of the airport per month, season, or year. The number of stand-by airports needed for the times of bad weather can also be determined.

D. Morosov.

SUB CODE: 04 01

Card 2/2

L 11211-67 ENT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM
ACC NRI AR6620076 SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/001/V061/V061

AUTHOR: Sachkov, N. K.

TITLE: A method for calculating the wind load on runway airstrips { 22

SOURCE: Ref zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 1V496

REF SOURCE: Tr. tsentr. aerol. observ., vyp. 68, 1965, 25-38

TOPIC TAGS: airport, runway construction, wind

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for calculating the wind load on runway airstrips used
for various types of aircraft in weather with limited visibility and low clouds. 26
Summary. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1 jb

VEL'CHANSKIY, L.S.; SACHKOV, N.A.

Standardization of technological processes of the assembly of parts
in the machinery industry. Za indus.Riaz. no.2:50-52 D '61.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor proyekta Ryazanskogo proyektno-tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Vel'chanskiy). 2. Starshiy inzh. Ryazanskogo proyektno-tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Sachkov).

SACHKOV, N.K.

Metecrological conditions for landing airplanes. Trudy TSAO
no.68:3-24 '65.

Method of calculating the wind load of takeoff and landing strips.
Ibid.:25-38 (MIRA 18:10)

KIRAKOSYAN, A.K.; SACHKOV, S.I.

Precipitation of basic cadmium iodides with ammonia. Zhur. neorg.
khim. 9 no.12:2719-2725 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

RUDENKO, P.; CHUTOV, A.Ye.; SACHKOV, S.T.; MARDYTEV, N.M.; SOKOL'SKIY, I.Ye.

Throughout the Soviet Union. Veterinariia 36 no.9:92-95 S '59.
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SOV/89-6-2-14/

21(4), 15(2)
AUTHORS:

Gus'kov, Yu. K., Sachkov, V. F.

TITLE:

Irradiation Effect on Insulators (Vliyaniye oblucheniya na izolyatory)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 204 - 205 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Porcelain, glimmer and quartz were irradiated in a cooled channel at the Soviet Atomic Power Station. The medium neutron flux in the channel amounted to $0.8 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ n/cm}^2 \text{ sec.}$ at a cadmium ratio (with respect to gold) of 1.5. Serious difficulties arise in the measurement of high resistances during the irradiation of the samples. There is a considerable energy loss due to air ionization in the irradiation channel. Therefore it is necessary to shield them very carefully during the insulator resistance measurement. Furthermore a photoelectric EMN occurs in the supply lines and at the contact points of the insulator and the measuring electrode during irradiation. It was found by experiments that the EMN practically does not depend on the duration of irradiation; it depends, however, considerably on the neutron and γ -flux. For the elimination of the EMN effect it is necessary to measure the volt-ampere characteristics

Card

Card 1/3

...duced
...ture was
...mocouple (copper-
...quartz and glimmer did
...ore than 160°C. Porcelain
...ature of 1300°C. A line of the
...age of 0.5 mm was used as a measuring line.

L 19486-65 EWT(1)/EWG(r) Pa-5/Pae-2 SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AFMDC/ESD(c)/
 F3D(ga) UN S/0115/64/000/009/0026/0031
 ACCESSION NR: AP4049080

AUTHOR: Sachkov, V. I.

TITLE: Physical determination of a unit of time

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 9, 1964, 26-31

TOPIC TAGS: unit of time, atomic clock

ABSTRACT: The accuracy of determination of the ephemeris Second is
 analyzed. Data of the International Time Bureau on the accuracy (1×10^{-11} in
 1963) of the atomic time scale is given. Ammonia, cesium, thallium, and
 hydrogen frequency standards are briefly described. Six time scales presently
 used by scientists are listed. Recommendations of the "Comité consultatif pour
 la Définition de la Seconde," 3rd Session, 1963, on determination of the Second
 are cited; they are based on the transition of superfine levels $F = 4, m = 0$ and
 $F = 3, m = 0$ of the ground state $^2S_{1/2}$ of Cs^{133} unperturbed by external fields.

Cc. d. 1

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The real face of experiment stations. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.9:
80-81 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Agricultural experiment stations)

KUZIN, M.I.; SHKROB, O.S.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Prevention and therapy of asphyxia due to avulsion of a bronchial
tumor during surgery. Khirurgiia 36 no.7:108-115 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(BRONCHI--TUMORS)

(ASPHYXIA)

SACHKOV, V.I.

Artificial respirator DP-3 in bronchoscopy and intubation of the trachea. Khirurgiia 37 no.1:117-119 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

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(RESPIRATORS) (BRONCHOSCOPY)